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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The United Abrasives Factory, National Enterprise, which employs 5,000 workers, is located at Benatky nad Jizerou (051/G01).* The names of the manager and his deputy are unknown to source; the deputy manager, however, is a Russian known to source by the title of major. Other leading personnel include Security Officer Herman and Chairman of the Workers' Committee Haken, both convinced Communists.
2. In addition to the furnaces for baking large grinders and tunnel furnaces for baking medium and small grinders, there are in operation seven electric furnaces, which transform bauxite into black corundum. The factory is constantly being enlarged, and 12 new electric furnaces are under construction. New electric furnaces are already installed in a dismantled sugar factory which is on the Jizera river about 300 meters from the abrasives factory. Buildings of this former sugar factory are also used as warehouses for the finished products. The abrasives factory has its own power plant, and in an emergency it can produce enough current to operate the entire installation.
3. This factory produces all types of industrial abrasives including the following:

Grinding disks for all kinds of material
Cutting disks with steel cores for the stone industry
Whetstones
Files and molds for grinding tools
Scythe sharpeners
Dental instruments
Millstones
Crushers
Grinding powders
Emery paper
Emery cloth
Abrasive parts for cereal and potato peelers.

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4. Of the necessary raw materials, bauxite is imported from Hungary, corundum from Canada and an unknown oxide from Italy. Most finished products, especially industrial grinders, are exported to the USSR, although some are shipped to Bulgaria and some to Moravska Ostrava (P50/059) for domestic use.
5. In producing abrasives the bauxite is pulverized and placed in an electric furnace, which holds a freight carload of bauxite, in alternating layers of bauxite and hardwood sawdust until the furnace is full. Each bauxite layer is 30 cm high and each sawdust layer is 5 cm high. Then a carbon electrode, 50 cm in diameter, which was imported from the Polish firm Cracovia, is inserted into the furnace and the current turned on. After four days of baking, during which time the iron in the bauxite settles out, the material is allowed to cool for two or three days.** As the cooled bauxite is drawn from the furnace it is crushed and ground by electric power hammers. It is then reheated until red hot and poured with water (sic). The powder, which is to be used to produce grinders, is then transported to a mill and sifted, after which oil and other materials are blended with it.

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Comment:

52 convicts from the Mlada Boleslav

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(Jungbunzlau - 051/002) jail were also employed there.

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Comment:

This iron by-product is delivered to Moravska Ostrava.

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